The Story of a Crime.

How the United States Government Despoiled the Cherokees of Their Lands.

that we boast as Christian divilization found it necessary to rob these folks of their inheritance. It was a simple thing to do—treaties were entered up, trailes between guardian and ward, disputes between strong and weak. As a result, by 1830 the Cherckees had left less than 8,000,000 acres, when they had held dominion over many times that area.

They had a government and a constitution; they had a civilization and a press; they had a language and a legislature; they had churches dedicated to Christ and schools, temples of knowledge; they had comfortable dwellings; they had ceased to follow the chase as the chief mission of their tribe, and had engaged in agriculture, horticulture and stockbreeding.

breeding.

They had the treaty pledge of the United States allowing them civilized pursuit of happiness. They had the guarantee and the protection of the government, of the United States, its army

and its navy.

But the white men of Georgia resolved But the white men of Georgia resolved to possess Georgia, regardless of the natural and treaty rights of the red men, just as this generation of white men down there are resolved that the black man shall not be a partner in their civilization except to partake of the crumbs that fall from the white man's table. We saw the same thing in New England when some yery Christian folks had a misunderstanding with a certain King Philip and his Pequods. Georgia determined to abolish the Cherokee establishment and possess the Cherokee lands. The issue was then presented to the Federal Government, and that issue was this: Shall we compel Georgia to be honthis: Shall we compel Georgia to be honest or shall we take the Indians and send them across the Mississippi?

was agreed to rob the Cherokees rather than to fight Georgia. As a pre-liminary, the Georgia Legislature enacted laws to oppress the Indians, who could naws to oppress the Indians, who count testify in the courts; their ministers of God were forbidden to preach, and many other petty tyrannics were invented to drive them to revolt. The constitutionality of these statutes was tested in the Supreme Court of the United States, and when that tribung held thom yold. and when that tribunal held them void, President Jackson remarked: "John Marshall has rendered his opinion; now let

him enforce it."

Whether Old Hickory said that or not, it is certain that he acted on that principle, and did not make a move to carry out the judgment of the court. Georgia proceeded to hold it in contempt, and the Governor of that State notified the authorities of the United States that he would execute the laws of Georgia that Marshall had declared void by military force if necessary. This was not nullification of a Federal statute, as Calhoun advised; but if was defiance of the edict of the Supreme bench of the Federal establishment, just as grave a challengo of Federal authority.

It was now up to President Jackson to

establishment, just as grave a challengo of Federal authority.

It was now up to President Jackson to fight Georgia or "persuade" the Cherokees. He chose the latter alternative, and selected as his agent for that purpose John F. Schermerhorn, and if he had raked the country with a fine-tooth comb he could not have got a better instrument for covin and fraud and all sorts of rascality. Jackson did not intend to cheat them, and he instructed Schermerhorn to deal fulry with them. A minister of the gospel, Schermerhorn was supposed to have a conscience and to have some conceptions of the accepted canons of meum et tuum, but he was atterly without principle—that has been ascertained by an adjudication of the United States Supreme bench.

Schermerhorn went among the Chero-kees in 1835 and drew up a treaty that the tribe unanimously rejected in their legislative council. Jackson heard of what was going on, and sternly admon-ished his agent that he must be just; but Behermerhorn refused to be ham-pered in that way, and secured a fraudu-lent ratification of his treaty by intimi-dation and bribers.

lent ratification of his treaty by intimi-dation and bribery.

He issued a call for a convention of the tribe, though the Cherokee polity was the American polity of representative govern-ment. The tribe held aloof; but of the 20,000 Cherokees he got together some 300 men, women and children. To thase he made presents and threats. They had no

JUDGE ALLEN RECOVERS

Sacramento (Cal.) News.

Sacramento (Cal.) Nows.

"After a serious illness of over a year, Judge J. R. Allen, of this city, has recovered, and regards himself most fortunate in successfully battling with what is generally regarded as a fatal amlady, Bright's Disease of the kidneys. In speaking of his case, Judge Allen said: The ledieve that the treatment given me by my physician was forecordance with the best methods used in the regular practics of medicine, that it afforded me no relief. Hearing of Francisco it investigate, and was soon convinced i should undergo the treatment. It was three months before I noticed a change for the better. I used the medicine faithfully for nearly a year, and can now find no evidence of the disease, and am satisfied it is entirely eliminated. My appetite is good, I have gained seventeen pounds in weight; and will be pleased to describe my experience to anyone who may call or write."—Sacramento News.

The editor of the News himself was the friend who told Judge Alien of the Fulton Compounds. They are the only things hands or syelles; Dropsy Kidney touble after the first propused to describe mineral transmit actions. The content of this place, of the distinct of this place, of the distinct of this place, of the distinct of this place, of the successfully battling with what is generally regarded as a fast minade, the government from paying the flowers with more large and pay off. That was how only a very first the good of the distinct of this place, the work of the first would be well enough for the government of the sowers pay. The successfully battling with what is generally regarded as a fast manager of the first place and the government in the court of claims and that was done. The court of claims and that was done who may call or write."—Sacramento News.

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(By Savoyard.)

LL our hearts have bled, all our eyes have wept, as we heard the story of Evangeline, as related by Longfellow. It is the old, old story of the ages—man's insatiate thirst for dominion, man's contempt for justice. The Romans practiced it in Judea and wherever the Romans eagles penetrated. It was the policy of Spain in the Old World and the New England adopted it wherever she planted her figg in either Ind. It is the stimplest policy in the world—the tyranny the strong visits on the weak. Vas vicus, Civilization is guided by no other lamp than the survival of the filtest. Naboth has a vineyard, hard by the palace of Ahab. Naboth is a Jezreelite, and Ahad is King of Samaria. Ahab covets Naboth's vineyard, and, being the stronger, he possesses it.

The story of the Cherokee tribe of American Indians is one of the most pathetic in history. In the earlier decades of the last century they owned the soil and linhabited a region several times the area of the State of Indiana, that was included in parts of North Carolina, Virginia, Kentucky, South Carolina, Tonnessee and Georgia. How long they had been there, God knows. That they had there from the race set before them centuries before the birth of Columbus is certain. That they were happy there, after the fashion of their standards, before the Babylonish captivity, we can well imagine. But soon after the nineteenth century had put in motion its car in ting that we boast as Christian divilization of the large and the ready and the reads and the ready and the ready and the ready and the ready in the ready and the ready in the ready and the ready in the ready and the read

But the Senate ratified the treaty and the Cherokees' were despoiled. Calhoun said that though a treaty in name, it was no treaty in fact, John Bell, of Tennessee, opposed it. Mangum, of North Carolina, voted for it, as he said, "to save the Cherokees from the sword of Georgia." Prokledet Jackson ordered General McComb, then commanding the army, to execute the treaty, and General Scott went to Georgia to superintend the work. The Governor of Georgia, Glimer, misunderstood the situation, and supposed Scott was sent there to enforce the judgment of the Supreme Court nullifying the laws of Georgia relating to the Indians, and served notice on General Scott that Georgia was ready to fight the United States in that quarrel; but Scott let him know that he was ray there to corce Georgia, but to coerce the Indians. Of course, that placated civilization.

Scott's mission was to gather the Cherokees together—men, women and children—and convey them from the land of their fathers half way across the continent and settle them in what is now

their fathers half way across the con-tinent and settle them in what is now known as Indian Territory, on the other side of the Mississhpi River.

side of the Mississippi River.

Concentration camps were established, and the work of gathering the tribes together proceeded. Men, women, and children were arrested and thrown into those camps. Personal liberty was violated, and personal property was not respected. Civilization was marching on, and civilization was in a rage. Families were separated. Son was taken from sirc, child was taken from mother—the woman in travail, the infant at the breast, was ordered to "move on"—civilization, was ordered to "move on"—civilization, the wirlwind it is, required room. No shelter was proylede and the weather was not propilious. There was a drought the cruelest ever known, and the way that cavaran could be traced by new-

that cavaran could be traced by newmade grayes.

When the long, toilsome, cheeriess
march was concluded, and they had arrived in the new lands set apart for them,
the Cherokees were without shelter and
a vigorous winter was at hand, its surly
a logorous winter was at hand, its surly
and 5,000 above the normal death rate
perished, that winter, Rome's conquest
of India, Spain in Mexico and Peru, England in India, left not a more infamous
trail than this tyranny our free republic
practiced on an inoffensive people. And
it was some scores of years before "Hellroaring Jake" Smith made his advent,
too.

By the rivers of Babylon, there we

by the rivers of Babylon, there we sat down. Yea, we wept when we remembered Zion.

"We hanged our harps on the willows in the midst thereof.

"For there they that carried us away captive required of us a song; and they that whiched us required of us mirth, saying, 'Sing us one of the songs of Zion.'

"How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"

"How shall we sing the Lord's song in a strange land?"
"If I forget thee, O, Jerusalem, let my right hand forever forget her cunning. "If I do not remember thee, let my longue cleave to the roof of my mouth;

if I prefer not Jerusalem above my chief joy.
"Remember, Oh, Lord, the Children of Jerusalem: who said,

Edom in the day of Jerusalem; who said, 'Rase it, rase it,' even to the foundation "O daughter of Babylon, who are to be destroyed; happy shall he be that re-wardeth thee as that her according

"O daughter of Babylon, who are to be destroyed; happy shall he be that rewardeth thee as thou hast served us.

"Happy shall he be that taketh and dasheth thy little ones against the stones."

It was thus that is recorded a crueity of the Babylonish captivity in the Psalms of David, but none has told us of the pitless captivity of the simple children of nature who were forced from their homes in Georgia to herd on a new land, under a new sky, across the great river.
Out of that removal arose the claim of the Eastern Cherokees, just settled by the Supreme Court. By the treaty of 1826 the United States contracted to pay the cost of removal of every Cherokee who would go from the East to the West, and that convention was renewed in the treaty of 1826. Congress paid the obligation, but paid it with money that was already the property of the Cherokees. For years and years the United States put off the righting of wrong. The Cherokees knocked at the doors of Congress for justice in vain.

But a time came when the United States coveted certain lands held by the Cherokees in their Western homes, and ling overnment proceeded to treat for a purchase. The Indians insisted that it would be well enough for the government to pay what it had been owing so leng before another trade was made, and the government agreed to audit that thing and pay off. That was how Oklahona was opened to settlement.

This is the richest government in the world, but often the slowest pay, Given a content of the covernment of the severnment.

undertake the case. He immediately proceeded to Washington and secured the passage of a resolution through Congress authorizing the Court of Claims to ascortinin just what the facts were, and in 1902 that tribunal made its finding favorable to the claim. Then Congress authorized the Cherokees to again sue in the Court of Claims. The suit was brought, and in May, 1906, the court allowed the claim. The thing was appealed to the Supreme Court, and in May, 1906, that tribunal affirmed the judgment of the Court of Claims. Thus this great government was a repudiator of a just debt for all the years from 1828 till 1906. And it would have been a repudiator forever if the government had not wanted Oklahoma for its white clizens, insatiate in their hunger for land.

I have tried to give a general outline of the case. Much I have omitted. Details I have avoided as tedious to the general reader. The main facts are the outrage perpetrated on the Cherokees in Georgia, the crueity of the exedus, the dishonesty of postponing payment of a just and legal obligation.

I now want to say something about a remarkable man, who secured the payment of the claim—Robert L. Owen, himself of Cherokee blood. He made the leading argument in both the Court of Claims and before the United States Supreme bench. Chief Justice Not, of the

self of Cherokee blood. He made the leading argument in both the Court of Claims and before the United States Su-preme bench. Chief Justice Nott, of the former tribunal, stated that Owen's former tribunal, stated that Owen's speech before hen was the ablest that had been made before that court during his entire service of forty years. Senator Clapp, in a speech in the Senate, remarked that a justice of the Supreme Court said to him that Owen's speech before that tribunal was one of the finest arguments he had ever heard.

Robert L. Owen was born at Lynchburg, Vn., forty-five years ago. His father was a colonel in the Confederate army, and subsequently president of the Virginia and Tennessee Railrond. His mother was of Scotch-irish extraction, Narcissa Chisolm, born in the Cherokee Nation, and of Indian blood. Mr. Owen, after graduating at Washington and Lee with distinguished honors, went to the Cherokee Nation and became a teacher in the schools of his mother's people. He was secretary of the board of education, and was Indian agent for the Five Civilized Tribes from 1885 to 1889.

As fiscal agent of the Choctaw Nation, he disbursed \$1,439,000. He was leading caunsel of the Choctaw and Chickasaws in the famous "leased district" case, and Robert L. Owen was born at Lynch

counsel of the Choctaw and Unickashwa in the famous "leased district" case, and recovered \$2,91,460, and for the Western Cherokees he recovered \$800,000. He was the founder of eight towns on the Cherokee Outlet. He was instrumental; in securing the act of Congress establishing a court with civil jurisdiction in Indian Termitow, and draw the bill himself. He Territory, and drew the bill himself. He Territory and drew the bill himself. He is a distinguished and influential member of the Bar Association of Indian Territory. He precured the extension of the rational banking law to the Territory. After the passage of the Curtis act, which he bitterly opposed as an ingiving full citizenship to the Indians in the Territory. The late Senator Platt, of Connecticut, highly commended the

of Connecticut, highly commended the project and ably contributed to its passage.

His last service to his people I have tried to ciciate—the securing of a judgment against the government for his people. ple of above \$5,000,000 Mr. Owen spends pile of above \$5,000,000 Mr. Owen spends a great deal of time in Washington looking after the interests of his people. He is a man of talent and tact. He is a man of culture, familiar with six languages. He is learned at the bar and eloquent in the council. In politics he is a Democrat, and if that party should name the first Senators from the youngest daughter of the eisterhood; no doubt one of them will be Rollert T. Owen. of them will be Robert L. Owen

SOUTH BOSTON SOCIAL

SOUTH BOSTON, VA., August 11.-Mr SOUTH BOSTON, VA., August 11.—Mr. Charles Owen, who had his limb broken while at work at the Locomotive Works in Richmond a few weeks ago, is doing nicely at the home of his parents, Mr. and Mrs. D. W. Owen, near-Denniston.

Judge W. R. Barksdale and wife, of Houston, and Miss Nannio, Carrington, of this place, are sojourning at Hot Springs. They will also visit White Sulphur while away.

Mrs. Walter Wilbourne, nee Mrs. Rosa F. Apt. of Richmond, is visiting Mrs. A. J. Glasscock. She was a resident of

F. Apt. of Richmond, is visiting Mrs. A. J. Glasscock. She was a resident of this place for a number of years, and has a large number of friends.

Mrs. James M. Owens, of Lynchburg,

and Mrs. G. E. Faulkner, at this

place.
Cards are out announcing the marriage of Dr. William Pendleton McGuire to Miss Mary Ellon Robertson, both of Wylesburg. The wedding will be celebrated August 14th, at the Baptist Church, at seven o'clock in the evening. The bride is the daughter of Mr. and Mrs. C. B. Robertson, of Wylesburg.
Mrs. J. S. Thomas, of Danville, is visiting Mr. and Mrs. J. A. Mebane this week.

of South Boston, are visiting in Bed-ford county.

Order by Mail.

Wiler & Rhoads

Our Successful August Linen Sale

Enters Upon Its Second Week To-Morrow.

Stores have a character as well as individuals.

We shipped a big lot of Household Linen last week to some Richmond people now living on the

Good Linens are sold there as elsewhere—but our friends KNEW this store.

We sold more Linens last week, despite the unfavorable weather, than in any previous week in our

The sale continues through this week, with many additional good values to what have been already offered.

\$1.00 Grass Bleached Table Damask,

All of our dollar Heavy German Damask, 70 inches wide, will go on sale Monday at 79c yard.

For a sturdy wearing tablecloth, this is the best Yard. value we've ever been fortunate enough to offer.

Fine Mercerized Napkins. Most stores retail them at \$1.50, We have a special lot of fifty dozen that we can sell for \$1.10. Great bargains!

Hemstitched Damask Tray Cloths,

16x24 inches — Damask linen with hemstitched sides and ends. 121c at a special price in the August Sale. 3 . 116 y . 117. Each

Some of the **Extraordinary Values** That Made Last Week's Linen Sale Such a Success.

The quantities are much diminished, of course, but the choosing will be good for

Mercerized Damask.

59c. 69c qualities, Now -

55c yd

Pure Linen Irish and Scotch Damask

\$1 and \$1.25 Values, Now

Pure White Linen Suiting

Suiting, 36 inches

wide, pure linen, worth 39c yard,

89c and \$1.10 yd.

90 inches wide | and a one dollar

Hemstitched Linen Sheets, \$1.98 Hemstitched Linen Pillow Cases, 39c

Napkins. Special Values at \$1.39 and \$1.50 doz.

ODD TABLECLOTHS AND ODD NAPKINS at much reduced prices. Great savings among these odd

16c Heavy Red Border Crash,

lies for 12 1-2c yd. | 42 1-2c doz.

60c Fringed Doy-

Best Quality Cotton Sheets, 65c and 75c

300 Sheets of the best quality bleached cotton sheeting.

They're all under price.

81x90 inches, an 85c quality, for 65c. 90x90 inches, a 95c quality, for 75c. Pillow Cases.

Special Values.

IOC and I2 I-2c Very good quality of Bleached Cotton with a two-inch hem, 42x36

inches or 45x36 inches, 10c and 12 1-2c

A Woman's Tailored Wash Suit for \$9.98 Worth Anywhere from \$6 to \$15,

According to the Choice You Make.

There's been two days of unprecedented selling for August, for the very good reason that values like these are a rarity anywhere or at any time. We want every Wash Suit in the house sold within the next few days.

The prices we've put them will do the work quickly. Dotted Swiss, Flowered Lawns, Ducks, Linens, etc., in various styles, \$2.98.

\$1.95 Shirt-Waist Suits of white and flowered lawn, mostly the latter, neatly trimmed with lace. Waist buttons in the back. A value out of the ordinary at \$1.95.

Shirt-Waists of handkerchief linens, lawns and mulls. Beautifully trimmed in embroidery and lace. All tailor-made. Original prices up to \$7.50.

\$2.25 Shirt-Waist Suits of white lawn, trimmed with embroidery. Beautiful garments that were originally cheap | 50° for Linen-Finished Wash Skirts, circular styles, wide band at bottom; former price, 98c.

\$2.25 Wash Skirts, in white linen, pique, poplin and duck. Tallor-made. Tastefully trimmed. Stylish looking. Regular \$5.98 value.

Eton Jackets of white linen, trimmed with embroidery. Odd garments left over from suffs. Jackets worth \$2.50 to \$3.

College Blouses of linen, in gray, pink and blue. Original price, \$2.48.

Pillow Tops, 29° 50c Lithographed

(Art Needlework Dept.) Beautiful designs, suitable either for pillow tops or posters for dens and cosy corners.

We have a few leftall 50c values-that we're closing out at 29c.

Women's Night Gowns, 98c Unusually Good Values.

The Nainsook is exceptionally good and the Gown well made in every

Chemise neck, long and short sleeves trimmed in Val. lace insertion and

We Have the Best \$6 Trunk that's Made

The strongest and at the same time the nicest looking Trunk at the price. Canvas covered, linen lined, extra skirt tray, iron bound,

brass lock, 32-inch size, \$6.

\$10.50 for a \$12.50 value Roller-Tray Trunk, 34-inch size; canyas covered, fiber bound, double straps, brass corners, dowels and look, linen lined, extra skirt tray,

\$4.75 and \$4.98 Values in Suit Cases.

Genuine cowhide, 22-inch size, lined with linen, \$3.98 inside shirt fold, bound with leather, outside straps

A chance to-morrow to save 75c or \$1.

Black Grain Leather Bags, 16-inch size, nicely lined, inside pocket, nickeled lock and trimmings, \$2.50.

White Goods--3 Very Good Values Long Cloth, in 12-Yard Pieces, \$1.45 Instead of \$1.75.

For dainty Underwear it has no equal, and this lot is especially fine and soft. You'd better purchase to-morrow while the price is

White Lawns, 40 inches White Poplin; 12 1-2c yd.
wide, 12 1-2c and 15c yd.
Another case just in of the Very fine and sheer, with a Persian finish. Cheap at the prices.

Another case just in of the quality that's been so popular this summer for skirts and

Remnants and Special Values in Dress Goods.

Odd pieces of Mohairs, Voiles, Henriettas, and Novelty Suitings in gray, green, tan and brown, 2 to 8 yards long—some dress patterns in the lots—and all at an average of

half the original value.
Fall sewing will goon begin—the children will need new outfits for school,

A particularly fine assortment of Cream Worsted Remnants, 2 to 6 yards long.

Sicilian Cloth, 50c yd.

Best value we've ever seen at the price in this cloth. as it's unusually wide—50 inches the average width at this price is not over one yard. Gray, blue and brown,

Fancy Voiles, 69c yd. 44 inches wide

and regular \$1 and \$1.50 value. Green, Alice blue, light blue, violet

and tan.

Vigoreaux Panama, 75c yd. 42 inches wide,

and dark gray. Never sold before for less than 85c at

in light, medium

the very lowest.

New Toilet Sets at a Saving Handsomely decorated

and gold stippled.

By looking close you may see a little defect in one piece of a set-just enough to cut the manufacturer's prices.

\$3.50 for a 10-piece Tollet Set worth regularly \$5.50. \$5 for a 12-piece Tollet Set worth regularly \$7.89. \$5.25 for a Tollet Set, in fancy shapes, worth regu-larly \$8.89.

Parasols, 50c Original Prices, \$1.50 to \$7.50

Biggest season we've ever had in Parasols. Only about 30 left out of several thousand. Silks and Linens, We'll make a flat price to-mor-

row of 50c for any Parasol in the stock.